

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. V.

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AMERICAN FARMER,

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month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that
time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1838.

We would barely recommend to farmers to cut
up their corn-stalks before they become too dry
to feed for their cattle the coming winter. If cut
up while the sap is unexpended and carefully pre-
served, they make when cut up an excellent food
—and if steamed, are equal to hay.

We intended to have given a description of
Barney's Horse Reaping Machine in this num-
ber, but are compelled for want of room to omit
it. In our next it will appear.

A Rain at last—On Wednesday last we were
blessed with a most delightful rain of about 24
hours' duration, and while we return thanks to
the kind Author for favoring us with it, we may
be permitted to say that it will do infinite good to
many fall crops. Its influence already upon grass
and vegetation generally, is visible to every eye,
and every heart should be filled with gratitude
for a gift so replete with blessings. We think that
the average quantity of rain which fell was about
six inches.

LARGE SALE OF DURHAM AND OTHER CATTLE.

As observe by an extra from the Pittsburg (Pa.)
Gazette that the Hon. *Harmar Denny*, intends
selling by public auction on the 26th inst. at his
Springfield Farm, 1½ miles from Pittsburg, his
extensive herd of full bred improved short-horn
Durham, as also several grades, admixtures be-
tween the Durhams and other highly approved
breeds. The entire herd consists of 45 head of
cattle, many of them combining in their pedigrees
the best blood of Europe and America. Among
them we noticed, in looking over the list, three
acquaintances, viz. No. 1. *Young Bucking-*
ham, a creature of fine size, generous blood and
good bearing—an imported full bred Durham—
No. 2. *Cooslip*, a full bred Durham cow; she is
of majestic port, exquisite points, and

massive proportions—and No. 3. An Ayrshire cow
of great symmetry of form. The above cattle we
sold to Mr. Denny as the agent for their import-
er, and take pleasure in saying that better animals,
whether lineage or appearance are considered, are
rarely to be met with, and we trust that for these,
as well as for the remainder of his large herd, he
will find liberal prices. But before we close this
notice, we would be permitted to express our sin-
cere hope, that we are not to receive this disposi-
tion of Mr. Denny's stock as the evidence of his
retiring from the honorable fraternity of breeders,
as we should unfeignedly deplore the loss of one
so eminently qualified as he is to promote the
good cause.

DUTTON CORN.

Mr. *Lyman Reed* presented us about two weeks
since with a very fine ear of Dutton corn, com-
pletely ripe, which was planted on the 21st June,
and gathered on the 31st of August. This corn,
it will be seen, was matured in 71 days from the
time of planting. When handed to us it was hard
enough for grinding. The ear is well filled, and
an excellent sample of its peculiar variety. The
usual period of its ripening is 90 days, but we
presume in the intense heat and long continued
drought of the summer we are to look for the cau-
ses of its so early perfection.

BADEN AND MERCER CORN.

We received some days since from Mr. W. C.
Wilson, of Baltimore city, two ears of corn, then
well ripened, and fit for domestic use, of the a-
bove varieties. They are both very good look-
ing, but the last named is by far the largest and
finest, being a perfect white and flinty withal, and
as we believe an excellent meal corn. As the
subjoined note of Mr. W. explains the time of
planting each kind as well as their respective
yields, we shall content ourself with observing,
that notwithstanding the early period at which the
Baden corn has come to maturity this season, we
believe it a late corn, and that unless planted ve-
ry early, will not in ordinary seasons ripen near-
ly all its product. We planted three acres of it
last year, and although the lot would have aver-
aged 3 ears to the stalk, not more than one-third
of it ripened fully. Wherever it can be put in by

the middle of April, we believe that in good strong
land, well manured, it will give a very large yield;
but if planted in May, in five seasons out of se-
ven we feel assured it will be caught by the frost.
By experience we can say that the Mercer corn
is at least ten days earlier.

"No. 1 is a sample of the Baden corn sown on
the 6th May; this will average 3 ears to each
stalk—if the season had been favorable the aver-
age would have been 6 ears, as many of the stalks
have 8 or 10 ears, all of which did not fill.

"No. 2 is the 'Mercer,' sown about the 1st
May—this will average 2 ears equal to the sam-
ple; if the season had been favourable, the average
judging from the young ears which did not fill,
would not have gone above 3 to each stalk—
The greatest number of ears put forth on the Mer-
cer is 5, of the Baden 10.

"The Baden was better exposed to the sun,
which probably caused it to ripen sooner than the
other.

"There is a field of 5 or 6 acres of the Baden
a few miles from this, which will average from
3 to 4 ears."

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

We find the following notice of this invaluable
species of the Mulberry in the Philadelphia
"Saturday Evening Post," of the 6th inst., and
seize the occasion to say that our country is in-
debted to the forecast of our fellow citizen,
Gideon B. Smith, Esq., more than to any one
else, for the discovery of its use in the feeding of
silk worms, as soon after its introduction into
Europe he procured a plant of it and tested its a-
daptation to such purposes. Believing that it
will ultimately add millions of dollars annually to
the value of our agricultural products we should
do violence to our own sense of his high deserv-
ings were we to omit noticing his participation in
this good work.

"MORUS MULTICAULIS."

This popular shrub appears to have created
much discussion and interest in this city and
vicinity for the last fortnight.

The feeling may be expressed as in a state of
high fever. Some very prudent and cautious per-
sons have pronounced it for months past like a
"merino speculation," but the merino excitement,
never raged half so universally as does this pre-
liminary of the Silk Culture.

We have received many letters asking for
numerous details respecting price, mode of culture,
sellers, silk worm eggs, &c. &c. which an
answer correctly would occupy a large portion of

our time. We have given applicants the Doctor's advice to a valetudinarian, "take advice," subscribe for the S. E. Post, the Silk Grower, published in this city, by Charles Alexander, or the Silk Culturist, published by W. C. Comstock, at Weatherfield, Conn. to obtain the current news, details of culture, and instructions generally.

The sales of mulberry trees have been very brisk for weeks past, even to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Many culturists who were disappointed in obtaining trees last year—or postponed purchasing on the ground, that plants would be a drug and "as cheap as a broom" this year, have now taken "time by the forelock," and bought largely at higher prices than when they were "so very scarce and dear" six and nine months ago.

The prices are so various that it is nearly impossible to give exact estimates. Buyers say the price is 50 cents per tree,—the sellers, that it is 75 cents.

Within a few days trees have been offered at 15 cents, 17 cents, and 20 cents per foot, the root with one inch of stalk being counted as one of the feet, and some fine plants have been sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 the tree. The general belief is, that nearly all the trees for sale within 40 miles of this city have been sold. The growers generally choosing to keep a large stock on hand for seed the ensuing season; and well they may like to continue propagating, for in many instances their profits have reached 1000 per cent. while others who have not been so fortunate in their cultivation or soil, have netted 500 per cent. within the last six months.

To those of our friends who are disposed to go permanently into the cultivation of silk, we would say, "Do not depend upon the *Multicaulis alone*." Although it will probably be a good article for production and a sale for two or three years longer, yet you ought to supply yourselves with hedges of the White Mulberry, the improved Alpine Mulberry, or the Broussa, which are hardy plants, and will always prove valuable standard trees; and some of these varieties have nearly as much foliage as the *Multicaulis* itself.

The culture of silk, although it may not produce such immense profits as the temporary growing of the Mulberry, will no doubt be a lucrative and permanent business, giving pleasant and profitable employment to the infirm, the females and the children, who have at present little to do, or a very small remuneration for light labor. We have been assured by a practical man, that \$300 per acre may be depended on, as the proceeds of proper feeding of Silk Worms and making sewing silk. Although this may be too liberal an estimate, (at least till experience shall guide enterprise), yet from a calculation of the number of cocoons which may be raised from an acre of ground, planted with hedges of mulberries, it would not appear extravagant.

Do not attempt to feed Silk Worms till you are sure of having twice as much foliage as they will be calculated to require. Feed a few at first—experiment—and when you are acquainted with the wants of the worm, and the treatment required—then "go the whole figure." No danger of overstocking the silk market, until our population shall extend beyond the Rocky Mountains.

We have discontinued our quotations of flour and grain to-day, because the market is so feverish and unsettled to make it unsafe to give any quotations that could be relied upon. In consequence of the unfavorable news of the state of the weather in England, and the danger to be apprehended to the harvest—the grain being ripe and incessant rain prevailing—prices are on the rise here, and there is no telling at what they will settle down. Best white wheat sold yesterday at \$2—best red was held at \$1.90, and ordinary at \$1.85. Some sales of corn were effected at \$1, and oats 45 cents.

We are gratified to learn that our old friend and distinguished breeder, Mr. John Barney, of Philadelphia, so long and so well known to the breeding community, intends availing himself of the coming sale of Durhams to be held at *Powelton*, near Philadelphia, by Mr. Whitaker, to offer a portion of his fine stock of Durhams as also some of his incomparable *Bakewell* sheep. The Durhams consist of *Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves*, all of pure blood and good points.

While we have pen in hand, we would remark to those of our readers who may desire to procure a first rate *Bakewell* or *Leicester* ram, that Mr. Barney has on his estate near Philadelphia, a number of them of very superior quality both of 1 and 2 year olds, and as this is the season when breeders should be providing themselves, we seize the occasion to say that there are not better bred sheep of the kind to be had any where. The stock is not only pure, but from the careful manner in which Mr. Barney breeds, there is no possibility of their retrograding either in points of carcass or integrity of constitution; for if *Bakewell* had the skill to form them, so has our old friend Barney the genius to keep them up to the point at which they were left by the late Mr. *Bakewell*, or if necessary to create a new animal out of the old *materiel*.

THE CORN CROP OF THE LOWER WESTERN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

We publish with pleasure the following letter from a highly esteemed and respectable correspondent, of Charles County of this state. Its object, as the reader will perceive, is to correct an erroneous statement which we recently copied from the *Baltimore American*; and while we regret the existence of the necessity for the correction in question, we must be permitted to remark, that there are no gentlemen in the country, connected with the newspaper press, who are more conscientious, or take more care in giving publicity to

statements of all kinds, or when in error take greater pleasure in making the *amende honorable*, than do the editors of the *American*.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

HARRIS' LOT, Charles co. Md. Sept. 10, 1893.

Dear Sir,—In your valuable paper of the 29th ulto. I have just observed an important, though erroneous extract, from the *Baltimore American*, in allusion to the "Corn Crop, and abundant rains in the lower counties of the Western Shore of this State." Permit me to assure you, your numerous readers, and particularly the *American's* informant, that the visitation of *Providence* stamps the extract with an unparalleled and melancholy drought. My facts, "which are stubborn things," are obtained by visiting each section of this and St. Mary's county. There is a narrow strip of land, from about Port Tobacco in this county, running eastwardly through St. Mary's somewhat below Leonard Town, that has received rain enough to produce about half a crop of corn; while the more fertile low lands on the *Patuxent* and *Potomac* rivers up through *Nanjemoy, Pomonkey, and Boyan-town* districts, that will not yield half enough for family consumption. We have had no rain to benefit pastures since the first of last month, and not enough to benefit the corn crop since the first of July,—the best of springs in many places have failed; leaving families and their stock destitute of the necessary supply of water, and consequently dependent upon their more fortunate neighbours. I would allude at length to the entire absence of dews—even upon the 'salt river's edge,' to aid the parched and injured Tobacco crop, as also, the limited yield of wheat—but my object being only to correct a statement so prejudicial to each member of the corn consuming class, that I forbear; hoping the *American* will give enough of the above to place facts as they really are—that paper reaching hands which yours may not.

Very respectfully, dear sir,

Your obed't serv't.

THE DROUGHT AND THE CROPS.

In this section of the State the drought continues. Vegetation of every description is suffering to an inconceivable extent. It is thought that scarcely half a crop of corn will be made in *Davidson*, and perhaps the average crop of the State may not exceed that amount. Farmers should be busy in preparing their ground for large crops of turnips and rye, with a view of getting their stock through the winter. The continued dry weather has for the most part, prevented the turnip seed that have been put in the ground from coming up; but it is not too late yet, if we have rain in time. Large rye crops, if the sowing take place sufficiently early in the season for winter pasture, will greatly facilitate the winter operations of the stock farmer.

In Kentucky, the corn has suffered somewhat from drought, particularly in some portions of the Green river country, but in other sections of the State, the crops were never better, and it is thought there will be about an average yield from the whole State.

On the subject of the Alabama crops we find the following remarks in the *Huntsville Advocate*:

"THE CROPS AND THE SEASON.—On a recent

excursion, through the counties on the Tennessee river, we were sorry to see in many places short crops of Corn and Cotton, owing to the excessive heat and drought. The neighborhood in the immediate vicinity of Huntsville, we believe, has suffered less than any other, and that about Courtland, Lawrence county, more than any we passed through.

Near Moorsville, the Corn is small and the Cotton still smaller, which is beginning to open in many of the fields. The average crop of both in this Valley will be greatly below that of ordinary years.

We learn, however, from well informed persons, recently from the Southern parts of Alabama and Mississippi, that the Cotton crops are generally very fine, much larger than the present laborers can harvest; and the opinion is confidently expressed that owing to the increased quantity of land in cultivation and its amazing productiveness, the crop of 1838 will be equal to that of 1837. Planters who have estates both in North Alabama and the South are now fully convinced of the inexpediency and unprofitableness of growing Cotton in this Valley, and are turning their attention in good earnest to more diversified farming.

Sept. 8.

Nashville Banner.

From the (Phila.) United States Gazette.

DROUGHT AND HEAT.

The summer of 1793 was excessively hot and dry. The average heat was within one and a half degrees of the present summer. The drought of '93 was much more extensive. The severity of the present drought has been east of the Alleghenies, west of N. York, north of Maryland,* and south of Lehigh and Pottsville coal mountains. The summers of 1807, 1825 and 1831 were also excessively hot and dry, but the heat did not continue so oppressive, for such a length of time, without change. The drought was severe in each of those summers, but particularly in 1825, in this vicinity, it was very nearly as severe as the present year. The month of August was rather more so.

The last steady rain of a day was on the 6th of June. The cheering rain of yesterday commenced between twelve and one o'clock in the morning.

We have long remarked that severe winters almost invariably either precede or follow hot and dry summers.

C. P.

*Maryland was not exempt, but suffered severely.—Ed. F. & G.]

THE DROUGHT.

The following article describes as existing in Fauquier county, Virginia, the identical unrelenting and still continuing drought which pervades all this neighborhood, to the almost total destruction of the corn and tobacco crops, and of the other late summer productions of the gardens as well as of the fields:—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE WARRENTON (VA.) TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 8.

Somehow or other, we are still haunted by the gruff, sullen beat of the engine as it shook us heavily up the Ohio on our return from the West. It has fastened on our nervous system, and commingles with our every pulsation. Every sort of sound runs into this horrid beat—the clock ticks

like it, the cock crows like it, even our children cry like little engines! In this feverish state, we have not failed to mark with deep sensibility the contrast between the arid, ashy, deadly curse with which this country has been scourged; and the bold, fruitful, vigorous green of the country we have just returned from. It is the sinewy towering tread of manhood, buoyant with life and action, contrasted with the shadowy frame of age, bent to the earth in feebleness.

For more than one hundred days has the sun looked upon us with a consuming countenance; and during that whole period not one friendly cloud has obscured his disk or shielded us from his deadly gaze. Our rivers are gone, our water-courses are dried up, our wells have sunk. The memory of our oldest men does not recall the equal of this heavy calamity! and, as if to show us that the phials of wrath are not emptied, the sun yet stares upon us with undying energy. High cold winds sweep over our blasted fields, and like messengers of desolation, penetrate the bowels of the earth, in search of the puny, feeble life which yet remains to vegetation.

Amidst this destruction of their substance, the energy of our farmers is in no way damped. Their countenances are unchanged, and bespeak the same confidence in their own industry, and their unshrinking faith in the benignant justice of Heaven. In all directions unusual preparations of fallow are making. They will plough and they will sow; the balance they leave with confiding hope to the high behests of Providence.

HORTICULTURAL—THE PEACH, &c.

July and August are the months for budding (or inoculating) trees, this should now be done for improving the varieties of the Peach, Nectarine, Apricot and Plum, (Apples, Cherries, &c., do better engrafted) this should be done thus: select a thrifty growth of this year, then on a smooth part of the bark cut a vertical slit through it about one and a half inch long, the bark is then to be raised by the flat pointed end of your budding knife, (if the sap does not permit the bark to raise readily the bud will not take,) the bud must then be put up into the opening under the bark and a little of the end protruding over the transverse cut must be cut off even, whereby it will fall in and fit snugly.

In the first place provide yourself with good prominent buds from bearing trees, on good healthy shoots and some bas matting, (Russia matting) which may be usually found in any of the stores in town or country; this must be separated into strings, like tape, and put into water to soak a few minutes, then with a sharp knife take off a bud by beginning to cut half an inch above the bud, include a little of the wood, and pass the knife down about an inch below the bud.

When the bud is inserted as above directed, of the Bas string about a foot long, begin by laying the middle of it across the stock directly over the transverse cut, pass it round on each side, under and above the bud, till you cover the incision, then it may be left in this state till next spring (the growth of the tree may require it to be slackened,) or it may be taken off after the stock has ceased to grow, put two or three buds in each stock, and in the spring bend down to the most

promising one by cutting off with a considerable slope, letting the knife pass out near the bud; use a sharp knife of proper size and one cut will serve.

By this method, with little trouble and no expense—save that of producing one good tree of each kind—you may fill your orchard with the finest kind of peaches; one bushel will be worth a cart load of miserable trash with which our market is supplied; to destroy the worm you have only to remove the earth from the stem and pour in boiling water—the presence of the worm is always known by the gum exuding.

Plough the ground, the peach will never succeed in grass; it requires a light sandy soil.

August 15, 1838.

J. L.

HARVESTING OF CORN.

As the season is approaching in which the farmer will commence the securing of the abundant crop of corn with which a bountiful Providence has blessed our country, it may be pertinent to the occasion to offer a few remarks upon the best mode of harvesting the crop.

Our Virginia ancestors and those who think it wise to plant and cultivate and gather as our fathers have done, pursue the old method; about this time they gather the blades below the ears of corn—after they consider the corn to be ripe they top the stalks and secure all the fodder in stacks for winter use.—In November they pull the corn and remove it to their cribs, where it is husked out at leisure. This mode is rapidly yielding in the stock districts to that first introduced among the graziers on the south branch of the Potomac. The farmers in the northern and middle districts of Kentucky, and in the Scioto valley of the Ohio, have generally adopted this latter mode; which is to cut the stalks, corn, fodder and all, and place them in shocks commonly embracing sixteen hills square.

I have seen the richest crops of many climates gathered, and there is no operation in husbandry so animating as that of cutting corn in the mode just mentioned. It is a most cheering prospect to see twenty acres of corn pass in one or two days, to a condition in which it is prepared to keep in the field during the winter. This remark is predicated particularly upon the plan of riddling the squares, instead of cutting the whole square at once. It will readily occur to any observing mind, that as corn does not ripen with any regularity, that if the entire square were cut at once, some of the corn will mould and sometimes even the fodder will be affected, if the cutting shall be followed by warm or wet weather. To avoid this contingency, some graziers commence with the process of riddling, that is, they select only part of the sixteen hills square as may be ripe—go through the fields in that way, and in ten days complete the cutting of the square. By this process several important advantages are obtained, the greatest amount of fodder is secured consistently with the paramount object of saving the corn, and a nucleus for the shock being formed by the first cutting in the square, the shock becomes settled and stands better during the winter. In the rich counties of Clark and Bourbon, they sometimes cut half the square on one side and then in ten days finish it, whilst many graziers in Fayette, Lincoln and Shelby, prefer the process of riddling.

In the course of October and November, these shocks are shucked out, the corn placed in cribs and two of the shocks placed together, or one placed on the ground and two other put around it. It is the opinion of practical farmers that the practice of cutting corn in this mode secures the greatest amount of corn fodder with the least expense, and is decidedly an improvement on the old Virginia plan, more especially when applied to the feeding of cattle or mules.—*Franklin Farmer.*

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

When we consider the time required to renovate and render productive, land once exhausted by continual and improper cultivation, and the expense and difficulty of the operation, it seems clear that the wisest course for the farmer would be, to adopt a system that would keep his land in good heart, and prevent exhaustion, and the consequent necessity of renovation. This can be done without difficulty, if the farmer commences aright.

By the rotation of crops, by using root crops with grain crops, by alternating green crops with white ones, there is abundant evidence that a farm can be kept in a productive state, and instead of exhaustion, be growing more rich and fertile.—Continual cropping will destroy the best soils. There must be change or rest; it is preposterous to talk of not understanding the reason of land growing poorer, while the suicidal course adopted by many of our farmers is persisted in.

The intervention of a growth of clover for a single year between wheat crops, though far preferable to the system of wheat after wheat, will not prevent this wearing out of the farm, or a field becoming tired of any particular crop. There must be a succession of plants that draw their nourishment from greater or lesser depths of the soil, as the tap-rooted after the fibrous; or plants that require from the earth different materials as food, such as the leguminous followed by the farinaceous. Clover is perhaps one of the best renovators of the soil; and plastered and ploughed in as a green dressing, it is one of the most valuable kinds of manure that can be applied.—Some experiments show that of well seeded clover of 2 years growth, the roots alone will weigh from nine to twelve tons to the acre, thus fully establishing its value, and the manner in which this plant enriches the soil. Farms properly treated from the first will never wear out, but their productive capacities will increase rather than diminish.

Those, therefore, who have farms which have not suffered from the evils of a course of cropping that has rendered much of the soil of the old settled states comparatively sterile, should be wise in time. The haste to be rich, which has led many of the farmers of Western New York, and other parts of the grain growing states, to grow a succession of white crops on the same field should be abandoned for a more rational course of proceeding, one which combines profits with permanent fertility, and shuns alike the old fashioned notion that grass land should never be ploughed, or the modern injurious practice that condemns our fields to the plough without intermission.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From Chaptal's Agricultural Chymistry.

MANURES.

[The nature and action of manures explained and illustrated by M. John Anthony Chaptal, Count of Chanteleup, Peer of France, member of the Institute, &c.]

(CONTINUED.)

When the dung is not of the usual consistency, as is the case of neat cattle during the spring and autumn, it ought to be employed immediately, as I have already stated; but if it be impossible to apply it to the fields while recent, it should be mixed with earths or other dry and porous substances which may serve as manures for the fields destined to receive it.

Upon nearly all our farms the dung of quadrupeds is exposed to the open air, without the protection of a shed, as soon as it is removed from the stables; and is thus washed by the rains, which carry off all the salts, urine, and soluble juices, and form at the foot of the mass a rivulet of blackish fluid, which is either wholly evaporated or lost in the ground. In proportion as fermentation advances, new soluble combinations are formed, so that all the nutritive and stimulating principles of the dung gradually disappear, till there remain only some weak portions of the manure, intermingled with stalks of straw which have lost all their goodness.

To remedy as much as possible an abuse so injurious to agriculture, it is necessary at least to dig a deep ditch to receive all the juices which flow from the dunghill in order that they may be used in the spring upon the common grass lands; or they may be preserved to water the grass lands with, after the first mowing. A large cask fixed upon a small cart, and which can be filled by means of a hand pump, is sufficient for this purpose. Beneath the tap of the cask must be fitted a narrow chest about four feet long, with the bottom pierced with holes, through which the liquor may be scattered. This mode of watering, when used after mowing, produces wonderful effects upon the crops the following year.

Before deciding upon the question, whether dung and litter should or should not be made to ferment, it is necessary to take into consideration the nature of the soil to be manured. If this be compact, clayey, and cold, it is better that fermentation should not have taken place, as two effects will be produced by the application of the manure in an undecomposed state. In the first place it will improve the soil by softening and dividing it, so as to render it permeable by air and water; and in the next place it will, whilst undergoing the successive processes of fermentation and decomposition, warm the soil. If, on the contrary, the soil be light, porous, calcareous, and warm, the thoroughly fermented manure, or *short muck*, as it is called by farmers, is preferable, because it gives out less heat, and instead of opening the earth, already too porous, to the filtrations of water, it moderates the flow of that fluid. Long experience has made these truths known to observing practical farmers.

When it is required to apply dung to any particular kind of soil, it is necessary that it should be used according to a knowledge of its qualities. The dung of animals bearing wool is the warm-

est; next, that of horses; whilst that of cows and oxen contains the least heat of any.

Soft or fluid animal substances change the most easily; and the progress of their decomposition is rapid in proportion to the diminution of the quantity of earthy salts contained in them. Their decomposition produces an abundance of ammoniacal gas. This circumstance distinguishes them from vegetable substances; the decomposition of which gives rise to the production of that gas, only as far as they contain a small portion of albumen. It is particularly to the development of ammoniacal gas, which, combined with gelatine, passes into plants, that we can attribute the wonderful effect produced upon vegetation by certain dry animal substances, of which we shall speak presently.

Next to the dung of animals, of which I have just spoken, the urine of horned cattle and of horses is the most abundant manure which can be used in agriculture, and it is not without regret that I see every day so little pains taken to collect it. I have already observed that in those countries where agriculture is conducted with the most ease and skill, all the stables are floored, and the bottoms of them gently sloping, so as to conduct all the urine into a reservoir, where the remains of rape-seed, flax, wild cabbage, human excrements, &c. &c. are thrown into it to undergo fermentation. In the spring, when vegetation begins to be developed, this fermented liquor is carried into the field to water the crops.

There are few animal substances of which the nature varies as much as that of urine; the quality of food or the state of health, produces a sensible change in it. The urine of animals is more or less abundant and active in its qualities, in proportion as their food is juicy or dry. Those which live upon dry fodder give less urine than those which are fed upon green herbage; but that of the first contains a greater quantity of salts than that of the last; and that which is produced directly by drink contains less animal matter than that which is secreted from the blood by the urinary organs. There are different states of individuals which may explain satisfactorily the disagreements in the results which have been given, by the numerous analyses which have been made of this fluid.

Mr. Brandt has found the urine of a cow to contain:

Water	63
Phosphate of lime,	5
Muriate of potash and of ammonia	15
Sulphate of potash	6
Carbonate of potash and of ammonia	4
Urea	5
	100

Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauqueline have extracted from that of the horse:

Carbonate of lime	11
Carbonate of potash	9
Benjoate	24
Muriate of potash	9
Urea	7
Water and mucilage	940
	1000

Analysis of human urine by M. Berzelius afforded:

Water	933
Urea	30.1
Uric acid	1
Muriate of ammonia, free lactic acid, lactate of ammonia, and animal mat- ter,	17.4
	981.5

The remainder is composed of sulphates, phosphates, and muriates.

It may be seen from these analyses, that there is a wide difference in the urine of various animals, but that all contain salts which enter into plants, with the water by which they are held in solution; and draw in at the same time those animal portions, which like urea, are easily soluble, and can be decomposed without difficulty.

Amongst the principles contained in urine, there are some salts undecomposable by the digestive organs of vegetables; such are the phosphate of lime, the muriate and the sulphate of potash. These can serve only to excite and stimulate the organs; but the urea, the mucilage, the uric acid and other animal matters, must be considered as eminently nutritive. Urine in its recent state should never be employed as manure; it acts with too much force, and has a tendency to dry the plants; it should therefore be either mixed with water, or allowed to ferment.

Urine is very useful for moistening all those substances which enter into composts; it increases the fertilizing properties of each one of them, and facilitates the fermentation of those which need to be decomposed before yielding their nutritive qualities.

Urine, when combined with plaster, lime, &c. forms a very active manure for cold lands.

Bones have, at the present time, become, in the hands of the agriculturist, a powerful agent in fertilizing the soil. These parts of animals are principally composed of phosphate of lime and of gelatine. Those bones which are most usually employed, contain about equal quantities of phosphate and gelatine; those of the horse from thirty-six to forty; and those of the hog from forty-eight to fifty.

The bones of young animals contain more gelatine than those of older animals, and have a less compact texture. The bones of the feet of the elk, the roe-buck, stag, and hare, afford, upon analysis, from eighty to ninety per cent. of phosphate.

When bones are to be employed as a manure, they should be ground fine, and thrown into a heap to ferment. As soon as this action shall have commenced, so as to give out a penetrating odor, the mass should be spread upon the earth, and be afterwards mixed with it. When seeds are sown in furrows, it is a good method to place some of the ground bones in the furrows with them.

In some countries the fat and a great part of the gelatine are extracted from bones, by boiling them in water, before selling them for agricultural purposes. But by this operation they are deprived of a great part of their fertilizing powers. Upon carefully observing the appearance of a mass of bones under fermentation, I found the surface of a part of them to be covered with a thin coating of a unctuous substance, sharp and biting to the taste. This appeared to me to be formed by the

combination of gelatine with ammonia; the last being always developed during the decomposition of all animal substances. The observations of M. D'Arcet, to whom we are indebted for a very valuable work upon gelatine, support this opinion.

It is possible, that, when the ground bones are employed without having been first submitted to the commencement of a fermentation, the gelatine is gradually decomposed in the ground, and the same result at length produced; or, we can conceive that water, acting upon the bones, will dissolve the gelatine, and transmit it to plants; and in both these cases the influence of the bones upon vegetation is very great, whether it be considered as a purely nutritive manure, or in the double connexion of a nutritive and stimulating substance.

When bones are calcined in a close vessel, they yield oil and carbonate of ammonia; the proportion of the phosphate is not sensibly diminished; but the gelatine is decomposed. There remains after the operation from sixty-six to seventy-two per cent. of the weight of the bones employed. This residue, broken and pulverized with care is of great use in the process of refining sugar.

After having been used in this process, and become impregnated with ox-blood and animal carbon, I have found it to be one of the best manures which I could employ for trefoil and clover. It should be scattered with the hand upon the plants, when vegetation begins to be developed in the spring.

Some of the dry parts of animals, as the horns, hoofs, and claws, approach closely to bones in the nature of their constituent principles; but the proportions of this vary prodigiously. In such parts, gelatine constitutes the largest portion; and for this reason they are more esteemed for manure than bones. M. Merat-Guillet has found but twenty-seven per cent. of phosphate of lime in the hoof of a stag. And M. Hatchette, by an analysis of five hundred grains of the horn of an ox, gained only one-fifth part of earthy residuum, of which a little less than one-half was phosphate of lime.

The clippings and parings of horses form an excellent manure, of which the effect is prolonged during a succession of years, owing to the difficulty with which water penetrates them, and the little tendency they have to ferment.

A very good manure is likewise formed from wool. According to the ingenious experiments of M. Hatchette, hair, feathers and wool, are only particular combinations of gelatine with a substance analogous to albumen; water can only dissolve them by means of fermentation, which take place slowly, and after a long time. One of the most surprising instances of fermentation that I have ever seen, is that of a field in the neighborhood of Montpellier, belonging to a manufacturer of woolen blankets. The owner of this land causes it to be dressed every year with the sweepings of his workshops; and the harvests of corn and fodder which it produces is astonishing.

It is well known that the hairs of wool transpire a fluid which hardens upon their surface, but which possesses the property of being easily soluble in water. This substance has received the name of animal sweat; the water in which wool has been washed contains so much of it, as to make it very valuable as a manure.

To be Continued.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

QUEEN ANNE'S SILK COMPANY.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen several notices of the Queen Ann's County Silk Company published in the newspapers, which have not been strictly accurate. If you think the following statement will be interesting to your readers, and will subserve the great interests of the State, you are at liberty to publish it.

The Company was formed sometime in the winter of 1835-6, and in the spring of 1836, a farm was purchased for two thousand dollars, one thousand small *Morus Multicaulis* trees, without the lateral branches, were bought for three hundred and fifty dollars, and two thousand cuttings were obtained for 120 dollars. The cuttings failed to produce as many trees as was anticipated, owing in part to their having been too long out of the ground before they were received. In the spring of 1837 however, the Company sold more than trees enough to pay ten per cent interest upon the whole expenditure and planted out a large quantity of cuttings. In 1838 there were trees sold from the cuttings to the amount of about nine thousand dollars besides reserving for themselves seven thousand trees and about one hundred thousand cuttings. The Company will be able to sell this year and next spring from 20 to 30,000 trees. The stock of the Company at present consists of one hundred shares of fifty dollars per share, with the privilege to increase the capital to 20,000 dollars. Twenty-five hundred dollars have been paid in. The farm, stock, and a cocoonery one hundred feet by thirty, have all been paid for. One of the fields have been covered over with excellent shell marl, and a second field is expected to be covered over during the present summer.—After paying all the expenses of the establishment, from 5 to 6,000 dollars will be divided among the stockholders. The Company were offered yesterday \$8,000 for the farm and stock on it, which was promptly refused. A gentleman sometime ago sold ten shares upon which he had paid two hundred and fifty dollars for fifteen hundred dollars. Another sold 6 shares upon which he had paid twenty-five dollars per share for one hundred and sixty dollars per share. Another gentleman advertised 12 shares for sale on which he had paid three hundred dollars, and the next day was offered eighteen hundred dollars, which he refused; and asked upwards of 200 dollars per share. A member of the Company purchased in the spring of 1836 trees of the amount of about seventeen dollars for his own use; and sold trees last spring to the amount of more than one thousand dollars, besides planting a number of trees and cuttings. The same gentleman has been very successful in feeding silk worms. Two hundred of the cocoons raised by him weighed one pound, and seventy of the same weighed half a pound. Another gentleman of the Company purchased in 1836, for his own use, trees to the amount of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, sold in the spring of 1838, trees to the amount of eleven hundred sixty dollars, besides reserving, for himself, three hundred trees and twenty-eight hundred cuttings. A merchant in Centreville, not belonging to the Company, purchased in the spring of 1837, from the Agent of the Company, sixty dollars worth of trees and

cuttings and sold in the spring of 1838 more than one thousand dollars worth. The great demand for trees has prevented the Company from feeding many worms; but the members of the body politic are sanguine of success in making the silk as soon as they shall have a sufficiency of trees to go spiritedly into the business.

It has been demonstrated by a great many experiments that the soil and climate of Maryland are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and for the rearing of silk worms; indeed it has been proved beyond a doubt that the United States may enter into the silk culture with the fullest confidence of success.—The silk business, we hope, is destined to give a new impulse to our State and prevent the emigration which has been going on for years. It promises to yield a greater profit with less trouble and expense than the Southern cotton plantations. Any one who will investigate the subject must come to the conclusion that every Marylander should feel a deep interest in promoting the silk culture. I would advise any one desirous to obtain information, to purchase 'Roberts' Silk Manual' published in Baltimore at 50 cents, and to take one of the Silk Periodicals,

A. STOCKHOLDER,

in the Q. A. County Silk Company.

Q. A. Co'ty, Aug. 16, 1888.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CATTLE.—DEVONSHIRE.

While it may be affirmed with great truth, that the present beautiful and superior breed of Improved Short Horns are strictly artificial, and while some fears may be justly entertained lest the valuable qualities for which they are so distinguished, have not become so fully constitutional as to be beyond the possibility of lapse,—we here bring to the notice of the farmer, a breed of cattle, scarcely inferior in quality to the Short Horns, and of which no apprehensions can be entertained that the type of these distinguishing qualities are evanescent, and not durably incorporated in the constitution and race.

The north of Devon has long been celebrated for a beautiful breed of cattle, in activity of work, and aptitude to fatten, unrivalled. The place where they are found in the greatest perfection, is in the vicinity of Portlock and Biddleford, along the Bristol channel in the county of Devon. From the earliest records the breed has here remained the same, or if not quite as perfect in general as at the present moment, yet altered in no essential point until the last thirty years. No persevering successful attempts to improve the general character of British cattle were made until within some fifty or sixty years; and the Devonshire farmers were so well satisfied with their herds that they were about the last to dream that their beautiful red cattle could be improved, and they did not bestir themselves in earnest until the high prices and improved forms of the Collings' Short Horns, convinced them that in estimating their advantages they were behind the age.

The most perfect specimens of the Devonshire cattle are found among the North Devons, and it is of these we shall speak. As the breed is of the middle horns, the horns should be neither too high nor too low, those of the bull tapering to the points, not very thick at the base, and of a yellow

or waxen color. The eye should be clear, bright and prominent, showing much of the white, and ought to have a circle of a variable color, but usually of a dark orange around it. The forehead should be flat, indented and small, for by the smallness of the forehead the purity of the blood is much estimated. The cheek should be small and the muzzle fine, and the nose should be of a clear yellow. The ox has a small head, singularly so relatively to the bulk of the animal, yet it has a striking breadth of forehead. Its neck is well adapted to the yoke or the collar; the horns are small and fine; the fore legs are wide apart, looking like pillars to support a great weight.—Angular bony projections are never found in a beast that carries much flesh and fat. A narrow chested animal can never be useful either for working or grazing.

The skin of the Devon of the pure breed, notwithstanding his curly hair, is very mellow, fine and elastic. Graziers know there is not a more important point than this. When the skin can be easily raised from the hips it shows that there is room to set fat below. The favorite color of the Devons is a blood red. The hair in some is curled, the curls running like ripples on water, and when dark giving a Mahogany appearance. If the hair is smooth it should be fine and glossy. Few of good blood have any white upon them, and the pure Devon is as uniformly red, as is the pure Short Horn red and white.

The comparative smallness of the Devon cow, is one of the most remarkable traits of their character. The bull is much smaller than the ox, and the cow proportionally smaller than either. This is considered somewhat of a disadvantage, as it is almost impossible to procure large and serviceable oxen, except from a roomy cow. Owing to their peculiar build, however, the Devon cow is more roomy than most other breeds of cattle of the same size, which in a great measure obviates the objection. The Devon cow is peculiarly distinguished for her full, round, clear eye, the gold color prevailing on the inside of the ear. The muzzle orange or yellow, but the rest of the face having nothing of black, or even of white about it.

The peculiar excellence of the Devonshire ox, is a quickness of action in working, which few horses exceed, and no other cattle can equal.—They have also a degree of docility and goodness of temper, and stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Mr. Youatt, who is great authority on the subject of cattle, thus describes their usual mode of treatment and aptitude to fatten.

The Devon steer is taken into work at about two years old; and they are worked until they are four to six; they are then grazed, or kept on hay, and in ten or twelve months, and without any further trouble, they are fit for market. If the grass is good, no corn, or cake, or turnips are required for the first winter; but of course for a second winter these must be added. The grazier likes this breed best, at five years old, and they will usually, when taken from the plough, fetch as much money as at six. Lord Somerville states, that after having been worked lightly on hill land for two years, at four years old they are brought into the heavy land of the vales, and used in hard work till six; and what deserves consideration is,

an ox must be thus worked to attain his largest size. If he is kept idle until he is five or six, he will invariably be stunted in his growth. Mr. Youatt, adds—In their disposition to fatten, very few cattle can rival them. They do not, indeed, attain the great weight of some breeds; but in a given time acquire more flesh and with a less consumption of food, and their flesh is beautiful in its kind. It is of that mottled, marble character so pleasing to the eye, and to the taste.

As to the value of the Devon cow for the dairy, different and somewhat conflicting opinions are entertained in England. Mr. Youatt says:

"For the dairy, the North Devon must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. The milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter; but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the dairy."

Perhaps one of the most valuable crosses that has yet been made, is the one described by the celebrated breeder, Mr. Bolton, in a letter to the Farmer's Magazine.

"I have known many excellent beasts bred from improved Short Horn bulls and long horn cows; indeed I never knew one of these bulls put to any cow where the produce was not superior to the dam; but the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the Devon cow. I have uniformly remarked that a cross here was attended with a proportionate improvement in size, quality of flesh, and appetite to fatten. In every instance they have shown themselves superior milkers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving; and several instances have come under my knowledge, where they have never been dry since they first calved. So highly are they prized as milkers, that a friend of mine who hires out dairies, informs me, that dairymen give him nearly 2l. per cow per year more for the half and three-fourth breeds, than they would for cows of any other breed."

Judging from the expressions of opinion given by cattle breeders in England, by the course of the agricultural periodicals of that country, and by the fact, that the late Smithfield cattle show, open to the whole Kingdom, the first prizes were taken by Devon cattle, we should imagine that since the demise of some of the most celebrated Short Horn breeders, such as Collings, Berry, and others, the Devons were treading close on the heels of the Short Horns in public estimation. The first premium was given at the late Smithfield fair, to a pure Devon, the property of Mr. Coke of Holkham, and the second to a steer only 19 months old, of improved Devon, or the Devon crossed with the Somersetshire breed. The ox weighed when dead, 1122 pounds; and the steer when dead, weighed 1332 pounds. The steer was a most remarkable one, and was owned by Mr. Giblett.

The Devonshire breed of Cattle have been more extensively introduced into the United States than any other breed of foreign cattle, and they form a large portion, in different grades, of the cattle of New England and the middle states.—Some fine stock of this breed were sent from Mr. Coke to Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, and two came from this importation, raised and fattened by the

Messrs. Hurlbut of Winchester, Connecticut, weighed when killed, as follows:

First Ox.	Second Ox.
Carcass 1438	Carcass 1588
Hide 117	Hide 115
Tallow 175	Tallow 213
1780 lbs.	1856 lbs.

Mr. Fisher of New York, addressed a letter to Mr. Coke giving an account of these cattle, and received the following reply from that veteran agriculturist, which we insert as showing his opinion of the Devons.

HOLKHAM, April 21, 1831.

Sir,—I am this moment favored with your kind letter, and most flattering account of the Devon oxen. It is a pleasing reflection to me, that I was the first person that introduced them into America, through my friend Mr. Patterson. I thought them at that time, and I am still more confirmed in my opinion now, that they are the most superior breed of cattle in the Island, if well selected. But I beg to be understood, when I speak of the Devonshire red cattle, it is in praise of the *North Devon* cattle, with yellow noses and indented foreheads, and yellow around their eyes, which mark their character beyond that of the South Devons, which have black noses, or intermixed with black.—These I beg to be distinctly understood not to recommend as a superior breed of cattle. Be so kind as to express my acknowledgements to Mr. Hurlbut, when you see him, and to assure him that I shall be at all times most happy to show him, or any of his American friends, should they come to England, every attention in my power, in the Agricultural line.

THO. WM. COKE.

From the New England Farmer.

Rochester, N. H., July 21, 1838

MA. BRECK—Nine or ten cows have died within a few weeks in my immediate neighborhood, and many more in other parts of the town, and thinking it possible that you or some correspondent may know the nature of the disease and the remedy for it, I will give you all the account I can of it. The disease appeared in this town two years ago, when several horses and cattle died. All the cattle on one farm died in the course of the summer and a few on the adjoining farms. Last summer it prevailed again on the same farm, and in its vicinity, and this week one cow died on the same farm. The past spring it appeared on a farm more than two miles distant from the place of its first appearance, and two oxen, one horse, and one cow, four or five years old, were lost. It also appeared in the month of June on another farm, two miles distant from either of the others, where eight or ten village cows were pastured, and five of them died within two weeks. The others have been taken from the pasture, some of them have been sick and recovered. It has also made its appearance lately in several distant parts of the town.

As nobody here is familiar with the disease of cattle, I can give you no very definite symptoms of the disease. The animals usually die within twelve hours after it is perceived they are sick. Cows suddenly fail of giving milk, are seized with trembling or violent twitchings, and soon die.

Oxen that work well all day are found dead the next morning; some live much longer. One was sick a week or more, with all the symptoms of the others, and got well. Several have been opened and all that can be discovered appears to be a disease of the *melt*. The melt is greatly enlarged and mortified, and it is supposed that the cattle are seized with a violent inflammation of the melt, which runs on to mortification, and produces death. Last year, a man who assisted in skinning a cow that died of this disease, had soon after a violent inflammation in his hand, which extended to his shoulder, producing severe suffering and considerable danger, but which finally subsided. This year similar effects have, in one instance, been produced.

If you or any of your correspondents can aid us in curing this disease, or in guarding against, you will greatly oblige me and others.

A. S. HOWARD.

[Will some of our correspondents give their attention to Mr. Howard's communication, and if the disease and remedies are known, inform us that we may give it publicity in the Farmer? By so doing an important service will be rendered.]

J. B.]

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds—

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

7t au 23

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelton, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powel to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powel has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

aug 28

9t

MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company, near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, have for sale from 20 to 30,000 MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES, which they will contract to deliver in Baltimore this Fall or the next Spring. Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied with any quantity not exceeding the above amount. All communications post-paid will be attended to.

aug 28 3t

P. B. HOOPER,
Pres't of Q. A. C. Silk Company.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED SEORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his old establishment in Pratt-street, near Hanover, a large assortment of PLOUGHS and Agricultural IMPLEMENTS generally, which are too numerous to name in an advertisement, but invites such of the public who are in want of any articles in his line to call, assuring them that his work shall be as well made, of as good materials, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. His patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters made on his late improved plan are kept at all times on hand, of various sizes and prices, with wood and iron frames—and he challenges its equal in any part of the world. Having an iron foundry attached to my establishment, all orders for Ploughs and Machine castings can be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.

In store—Herds and Orchard GRASS SEEDS, of prime quality; also, Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS. He is also agent for Mr. Samuel Reeves' Nursery, near Salem, New Jersey, whose fruit trees he can recommend to the public with confidence. Those wishing Trees from that Nursery this fall should hand in their orders immediately.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, two Threshing Machines, with portable horse powers, that can be highly recommended and warranted equal to any in use.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each; comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Hint to cut corn-stalks—notice of a reaping machine—do. of the rain—do. of sale of Durham cattle—Dutton corn—Baden and Mercer do.—morus multicatlis trees—notice of the rise in the grain market—do. of Mr. Barney's cattle—do. of the corn crop in St. Mary's co. Md.—the drought and the crops in the Southern, Western and Eastern states—culture of the peach—harvesting corn—rotation of crops—Chapin on manures continued—Q. A. county silk company—Devonshire cattle—fatal disease in cattle—advertisements and prices.

Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel.	1 00	1 00
White.....	"	85	86
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	9	11
North Carolina,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 12	
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.		
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
SuperHow, st. from stores	"		
" " wagon price,	"		
City Mills, super.....	"		
" extra.....	"		
Susquehanna,.....	"		
Rye,.....	"		
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.		
do. in bbl.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.		
Kentucky blue.....	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (heads of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.		7 25
Slaughtered,.....	"		
HORS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	
second,.....	"	7	
refuse,.....	"	5	
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"		
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	6 00
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.		
Susquehanna,.....	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"		
" ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.		
Red, best.....	"		
Maryland.....	"		
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	31 1/2	32 1/2
" in hhd.....	"	31	
" wagon price,.....	"		
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	
WOOL, Primo & Saxon Fleecos,.....	pound.	50 to 55	
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	
One half do.....	"	35 40	
Common & one fourth Meri,.....	"	35 40	
Pulled,.....	"	30 33	

A-DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price \$500. jn 26 3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	15	16
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	13	14
Middlings,..... do.....	"	13	14
Assorted, country,.....	"	14	
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	
Roll,.....	"		37 1/2
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	
CHOFF RYE,.....	"	1 75	2 00
EGGS,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2.....	"		
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,.....	pound.		11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,.....	par		
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do		
Other Branches,.....	do		
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par		
Hagerstown,.....	do		
Frederick,.....	do		
Westminster,.....	do		
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do		
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do		
Salisbury,..... 1 per ct. dis.	do		
Cumberland,.....	par		
Millington,.....	do		
DISTRICT.			
Washington,.....	do		
Hagerstown,.....	do		
Alexandria,.....	do		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,.....	par		
Chambersburg,.....	do		
Gettysburg,.....	do		
Pittsburg,.....	do		
York,.....	do		
Other Pennsylvania Bks,.....	do		
Delaware [under \$5].....	do		
Do. [over 5].....	do		
Michigan Banks,.....	do		
Canadian do.....	do		
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virgi. par	par		
Bank of Virginia,.....	do		
Branch at Fredericksburg, do	do		
Petersburg,.....	do		
Norfolk,.....	do		
Winchester,.....	do		
Lynchburg,.....	do		
Danville,.....	do		
Bank of Valley, Winch. par	par		
Branch at Romney,.....	do		
Do. Charlestown, par	par		
Do. Leesburg,.....	par		
Wheeling Banks,.....	do		
Ohio Banks, generally.....	do		
New Jersey Banks gen. 3	3		
New York City,.....	par		
New York State,.....	do		
Massachusetts,.....	do		
Connecticut,.....	do		
New Hampshire,.....	do		
Maine,.....	do		
Rhode Island,.....	do		
North Carolina,.....	do		
South Carolina,.....	do		
Georgia,.....	do		
New Orleans,.....	do		

FOR SALE.

A short horn bull, YOUNG REGENT, sired by Dr. Hosack's bull Malcolm, and his dam is believed to be a full blood Durham short horn. Young Regent is handsomely marked with white and brown spots, of fine form and size, about 3 years old last spring; his calves are fine, as may be seen on this farm. He will be sold a great bargain, if an early application is made to

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
se 11 3t Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Timothy
Orchard
Herds or Red Top } GRASSES

Also, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an inlay, preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to super-ede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or good REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by
THOMAS DENNY,
au 21 4t Grant street, near Pratt street.

DURHAM & DEVON BULL.

For sale, a young bull, 18 months old. He was a full bred Durham bull of the strain of Col. Powell, of a full bred Devon cow. His color is a strawberry roan showing his affinity to the blood of his sire. His pedigree will be warranted, and his price is \$75, cash on delivery. EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
se 11 Editor Farmer & Gardener.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, v. z.

One bull two and a half years old.
One do. six months old.
of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.
Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersburg, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to
se 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entirely different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Boardman's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,

feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover

A THRESHING MACHINE FOR SALE.

An endless Chain Threshing Machine, which was over 4 years in use, will be sold for \$100. The machine is in good order, is approved of by its present owner, and only sold because it is too small for his crop of wheat. It is competent to get out from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat a day, and would suit a small farm admirably well, as it does clean work, and is easily kept in repair.

Applications by letter, post paid, to be made to
EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.
se 11